

Clemenceau And Cabinet Resign Posts

Millerand, Called to Form
New Ministry, Is Also
Declared To Be Deschan-
nel's Choice for Premier

Outgoing Council In Office 2 Years

Joincare and President- Elect in Agreement on Selection of New Guide

PARIS, Jan. 18.—Premier Clemenceau and members of his Cabinet resigned to-day. President Poincaré to-night asked Alexandre Millerand, Governor of Alsace, to form a new Cabinet. The outgoing ministry had been in office since November 16, 1917.

M. Millerand was first called to the Elysée Palace at 4:30 p. m., where he remained ten minutes with President Poincaré. He then conferred with President-elect Deschanel, M. Clemenceau and Leon Bourgeois, president of the National Assembly, at their residences. He returned to the Elysée Palace at 7 o'clock, at which time M. Poincaré formally requested him to form a cabinet to succeed that of M. Clemenceau.

Wished Success by Deschanel
M. Millerand said President Poincaré had asked him to consult with M. Deschanel before undertaking the task. M. Millerand said to-night that he had had a long and cordial conversation with M. Deschanel, who gave him his best wishes for success.

The Millerand Cabinet probably will be as follows:
Premier and Foreign Minister, Alexandre Millerand.
Minister of Justice, M. l'Hopiteau.
Minister of the Interior, Andre Honnorat.

Minister of War, Raoul Peret.
Minister of Marine, M. Landry.
Minister of Public Instruction, Victor Berard.
Minister of Commerce, M. Isaac.
Minister of Colonies, Albert Sarraut.
Minister of Public Works and Transportation, Paul Bignon.
Minister of Labor, Paul Jourdain.
All are deputies except M. Berard, who is a senator. M. Deschanel is understood that Premier Millerand will ask Captain Andre Tardieu to remain in the portfolio of liberated regions.

Poincaré Praises Clemenceau
President Poincaré, after receiving Premier Clemenceau and all the Ministers and sub-secretaries and receiving their resignations this morning, spent M. Clemenceau three-quarters of an hour. He expressed the gratitude of France for the Premier's services and his personal appreciation of their excellent relations.

When leaving the Elysée Palace this morning M. Clemenceau said he had enjoyed the President-elect's collaboration in the dark days of a war and for the President's good will. President Poincaré replied in flattering terms.

"We add," says the Havas agency, "that President Poincaré relied M. Clemenceau's part in the work of national defense and added it through him the whole of France to the President-elect's gratitude." M. Clemenceau declared to-day that he intended to leave shortly for Egypt to see his son.

President Poincaré visited M. Deschanel at the Bourbon Palace at 2 o'clock this afternoon to discuss the cabinet and decide who should be entrusted with the task of forming a new cabinet. He then received M. Bourgeois at the Elysée Palace to consult with him regarding the choice of a Premier.

Millerand Selected by Deschanel
According to the "Oeuvre," M. Deschanel has informed his friends that M. Millerand will be the first Premier of his term as President, which will begin February 18. It is generally considered impossible that a Cabinet selected by the President-elect, which would retain this unalterable attitude.

M. Clemenceau declared to-day that he intended to leave shortly for Egypt to see his son. M. Deschanel's attitude was to retain this unalterable attitude. M. Clemenceau declared to-day that he intended to leave shortly for Egypt to see his son.

France to Sustain League
M. Clemenceau's newspaper "L'Homme Libre" says the enormous majority M. Deschanel obtained will "show the world France intends to pursue the execution of the Treaty of Versailles and preserve the same attitude before the Allies and enemies of yesterday."

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Allies in Demanding Kaiser Tell Holland He Is Guilty

Dutch Are Informed That Responsibility for
Army's Deeds Rests With Wilhelm and It Is
Their Duty to Aid in Prosecuting Him

PARIS, Jan. 18. (By The Associated Press).—The Supreme Council's note to the Dutch government, asking that the former German Emperor be given up to the Allies under Article 227 of the Versailles treaty for trial, points out that if the former Emperor had remained in Germany he would have been delivered up under the same conditions by the German government.

"Among so many crimes," the note recalls, "the cynical violation of the neutrality of Belgium and Luxembourg, the barbarous system of hostages, deportations, systematic devastation without military reasons, the submarine war, and declares 'for all of which acts responsibility, at least moral, reaches the supreme chief, who ordered them or abused his unlimited powers to prevent their exposure to break, the most sacred rules of human conscience.'"

"The powers cannot conceive," the note adds, "that the Netherlands would regard the responsibility of the Emperor as a mere technicality, rather than themselves the immense responsibility weighing upon the ex-Emperor."

"Holland would not be fulfilling her international duty if she refused to associate herself with the nations, so far as she is able, to prosecute, or at least not to impede the punishment of crimes committed."

This note points out that it is the duty of the powers to insure execution of Article 227 without entering into argument, because "it is not a question of public accusation having the character of a legal character, but an act of high international policy imposed by the universal conscience, in which legal forms are employed solely to insure the accused body guarantees."

Poland Swept by Deadly Epidemic of Influenza

**Victims Die in 24 Hours and
Warsaw Sees Constant Pro-
cession of Funerals**
PARIS, Jan. 18.—Influenza in a form so virulent as to baffie the medical authorities is sweeping through Poland, according to American Red Cross reports. The disease is marked by the suddenness of attack and the high percentage of fatalities. Hundreds of deaths are reported daily in Warsaw, the reports show, while three-fourths of the hospital attendants have been stricken.

Red Cross doctors who had experience with influenza epidemics in the United States and France say they are amazed at the almost instant infection upon exposure and the quick development of the disease. Death in many cases occurs within twenty-four hours. Women and young people appear to be particularly susceptible. There is also a high percentage of deaths among the young. In Warsaw, many of them held at night, the pallbearers carrying torches in accordance with the Polish custom.

Poland has suffered from influenza epidemic since the beginning of the war.

Sultan Says Turkey Was In War on Wrong Side

National "Mistake" Referred to
in Speech at Opening of
Parliament

PARIS, Jan. 18.—In his speech from the throne at the opening of the Turkish Parliament Monday the Sultan referred to "Turkey's mistake in entering the war on the Teutonic side," according to reports of the speech just received here from Constantinople.

The speech, read by the Minister of the Interior because of the indisposition of the Sultan, dwelt at length on the fact that while the armistice had been in effect for fourteen months the forces of the Allies still occupied certain parts of the empire.

Greek occupation of Smyrna, the Sultan said, increased the difficulties, but he added:

"It is unnecessary at this time to explain the gravity of our situation. Prudence, clear-sightedness, firmness and patriotism ought to lead us to safety and success. Justice is the foundation on which all human society rests."

1,000 U. S. Deserters Sought by Paris Police

**Homeless and Penniless Sol-
diers Accused of Thievery
in French Capital**

PARIS, January 18.—One thousand deserters from the American army still remain in and around Paris, according to official announcement. Many of the deserters are without domiciles and are experiencing such financial embarrassment that, according to the French police, they have resorted to misdemeanors, such as petty thieving and larcenies in order to obtain the means of subsistence. The situation is such that the French authorities are planning a general raid. A dragnet will be thrown out for the arrest of all persons wearing American uniforms and carrying with them proper credentials and leaves of absence.

U. S. GETS FOREIGN TRADE.
Demand for Languages Increases.
The foreign trade situation has opened a rapid road to advancement to those who are conversant with foreign languages. The American Academy at 12 West 45th Street has issued a 64 page book, entitled "Language Logic," which is a practical speaking book. It is a specially prepared book for those who are conversant with foreign languages. It is a practical speaking book. It is a specially prepared book for those who are conversant with foreign languages. It is a practical speaking book.

Transport in Peril With 500 Aboard

U. S. S. Powhatan, Once
the Yacht of Ex-Kaiser,
Reports Boiler Room
Flooded, Pumps Failing

Craft Will Be
Towed to Halifax

Two Vessels Stand By to Aid Boat, Former Ham- burg American Liner

BOSTON, Jan. 18.—The United States army transport Powhatan, with 500 persons aboard, sent word by radio to-day that she was in distress about 500 miles east of New York. The boiler room was said to be flooded, with the water gaining and help from the pumps uncertain. The steamships Western Comet and Cedric, which replied to the distress calls, were asked to stand by.

Captain Randall, who signed the messages, gave the position of the Powhatan as latitude 41.05 north, longitude 62.01 west.

The Powhatan, which was formerly the Hamburg-American liner Hamburg, was taken over by the United States government in 1917. It was then renamed Powhatan. It was then renamed Powhatan. It was then renamed Powhatan.

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Liquor Craft Near Wreck Off Cape May

Yarmouth, With \$2,000,000
"Wet" Cargo for Havana,
Is Being Towed Back by
Ship Sent to the Rescue

The freighter Yarmouth, bound for Havana with 20,000 cases of whisky, gin and champagne, valued at \$2,000,000, reported by radio last night that she was sinking thirty-five miles east of Cape May, N. J. The coast guard cutter Itasca and two steamers were dispatched from New York to her assistance. Later the Itasca reported she had taken the Yarmouth in tow and was proceeding with her to New York.

The Yarmouth, of British registry, is operated by the Black Star Line, a corporation recently founded by local negroes. She is of 725 tons.

When the vessel went down the East River Saturday on her way to sea, it was observed that she listed heavily to starboard. This may have been accounted for by the fact that 3,000 cases of liquor, for which cargo space had been calculated, had not been loaded by midnight Friday and were seized by revenue agents, who, watches in their hands, had witnessed the efforts of the longshoremen to finish their labors before the eighteenth Amendment went into effect.

The first radio distress message from the Yarmouth was picked up at Boston. The wireless said the forward ballast tank was leaking into the engine-room and that a heavy mist prevailed. The ship's position was stated in a radio to Philadelphia to be twenty-four miles east of North End Lightship.

The Yarmouth's "wet" cargo was brought to New York by rail and boat last week. While the liquor was on Pier 22 the police of the Oak Street station were kept busy taking into custody waterfront hangers-on who had helped themselves and become intoxicated.

\$200,000 Fur and Jewel Thefts Charged to Maid

**Negro Woman Is Accused of
Ransacking Homes Where
She Was Employed**

Linzie Thomas, a negro, who is accused of stealing about \$200,000 worth of fur and jewelry from persons employing her as a maid, was held for examination yesterday in Jefferson Market police court.

Mrs. H. M. Wicks, of 1 West Ninety-fourth Street, told Magistrate Ten Eyck that she hired the woman Friday morning and in the afternoon found her home ransacked and the maid gone. About \$1,000 worth of fur and jewelry was stolen, she said.

Detective Jenkins who arrested the woman, said that most of the stolen property had been found in pawnshops. He had with him a pearl necklace, which he said was worth \$12,000, and nearly fifty other pieces of jewelry, valued at about \$20,000.

7,000-Foot Fall Survived

GENEVA, Jan. 18.—Eight-seventy Lucerne yesterday saw a flaming aeroplane crash to earth from a position 7,000 feet aloft, where it was outlined against the top of Pilatus mountain. The machine was destroyed, but the aviator escaped with only slight burns.

Senate to Seek Full Facts On Sims Charges; Daniels Denies Anti-British Order

Bryan Calls
Party to End
Treaty Delay

Loves Democracy Too
Well to Let It "Run
Into Crime of Making
Peace Campaign Issue"

Lifting Ban Called A Soviet Triumph

LONDON, Jan. 18.—The newspapers of Moscow describe the partial lifting by the Allies of the blockade against Russia as a great triumph for the soviet power and proof that the soviet government is established.

The papers declare it has brought about a great advance toward reconstruction, says a Moscow wireless dispatch received here this evening.

It is added that it will be difficult for Allied ships to enter Russian ports unless some sort of an armistice is arranged.

Lloyd George Opposes Using Force in Russia

**Declares War Office Project
to Crush Bolshevism in
Its Nest Might Result in
Solidifying Slav Factions**

PARIS, Jan. 18. (By The Associated Press).—The communication concerning the Bolshevist menace recently issued by the war office at London was in consequence of a departmental policy divergent from that of Premier Lloyd George, the correspondent is informed upon the highest authority.

Winston Spencer Churchill, the British Secretary for War, has told Mr. Lloyd George that he did not know about the issuance of the communication, but that he believed the Prime Minister underestimated the danger from the spread of armed Bolshevism.

It has been explained to the Prime Minister that the war office associates of Mr. Churchill, knowing how strongly he felt on the subject of Bolshevism, undertook to influence public opinion in the direction of their chiefs' convictions.

If Mr. Churchill's views were accepted the Allies would invade Russia for the purpose of destroying Bolshevism in its home, while Mr. Lloyd George's view is that that would amount to war against Soviet Russia and would only solidify the Russian people.

Mayor and Nixon Present

And not the least interesting picture presented at the dinner was the appearance of Mayor Hylan and his arch enemy on traction matters, Lewis Nixon, who opened the speakers' list. Colonel Bryan and several other notable figures were present, but they did not approach one another throughout the evening's program.

Mr. Bryan then referred to his recent Jackson Day speech and his obvious differences with President Wilson, which resulted in stories of a split in the party.

"I recently had occasion to make a speech in Washington," he said. "At the same time the President wrote a letter to me. I did not know what the President was going to say in his letter and he didn't know what I was going to say in my speech. I wouldn't have changed anything I was going to say, and I wouldn't have known what the President was going to say."

"I wouldn't be going to a party that could dictate to me. I have a right to my own views, and I hope to retain that right."

Not a Perfect Treaty

"I believe the President got a better treaty than he had a right to get. I don't think we were the only people who went into the peace party without asking for a single favor."

"You must remember, too, that the other representatives of belligerents had to bear in mind the attitude of their people. They knew that if every thing was taken away from Germany the price would not come even near to paying for the suffering and losses the Germans had incurred during the war. The people of these other countries wanted to use the victory to obtain whatever redress they thought might be obtained in that way."

"When I urged ratification without reservation I did so because I thought it was a perfect treaty, but because I thought it would be the better procedure to go into the League of Nations and then make such changes as might be necessary for the good of all parties concerned."

"I hope that outside influences now will get together and push so hard that they will break the shell of opposition to a settlement in the Senate and coerce that body into a compromise that can be accepted by an overwhelming majority."

"I venture to suggest that the Democratic party cannot afford to go before the country with responsibility for this long delay in ratification of the treaty resting upon it. A compromise should be brought about to prevent the filibustering that will prevent the minority from working its will on the majority. This is a government by a majority, and whenever I have discussed that the majority has over-

WEATHER

Fair to-day. To-morrow increasing cloudiness and warms probably snow at night; diminish- ing west winds.
Full Report on Page 15

TWO CENTS
In Greater New York and
Within commuting distance

THREE CENTS
Elsewhere

Secretary's Denial Is Made in a Letter to Chairman Page of the Naval Affairs Committee

Accusations Based On Opinion, He Says

Admiral Benson Called to Washington; He May Be Witness at Hearing

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—A sweeping inquiry into the entire conduct of the American Navy during the war, with particular reference to the grave charges of lack of cooperation extended the overseas forces, disclosed by Rear Admiral Sims in his startling testimony before the Senate subcommittee yesterday, is expected to be ordered by the full Senate Committee on Naval Affairs when it meets to-morrow morning.

Secretary Daniels to-night declared that he did not instruct Admiral Sims "not to let the British pull the wool over his eyes" and that the United States "would as soon fight the British as the Germans."

His denial was made in a letter to Chairman Page, of the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs. He did not reveal who gave the instructions, which Admiral Sims has charged were given him by a high official.

Calls Charges Unjustified

The Secretary informed Senator Page that the Sims letter criticizing the navy had been referred to the General Board of the Navy for action. He added that the allegations reflecting on the navy's prosecution of the war would at "the proper time" be shown to have been based on opinion and to have been without justification.

Admiral Sims's letter, charging that Secretary of the Navy Daniels and his associates in Washington, through lack of cooperation with the forces in foreign waters, had prolonged the war, will be laid before the Senate Committee to-morrow by Chairman Hale, of the subcommittee, in an executive session. The committee will be urged to present to the Senate, when it convenes at noon, a resolution authorizing a thorough investigation of the navy's part in the war.

Publicity a Duty

The statement of Admiral Sims that verbal orders issued to him on the eve of his departure for Europe reflected directly upon the British will be gone into thoroughly by the Senate, it was believed to-day. Senators frankly admitted that the charges made by the Commander-in-Chief of the American sea forces in the battle zone call for the most searching inquiry. The sensational charges advanced by Senator Chamberlain covering the blunders of the War Department in the early part of the war, Senators declared, are regarded as far less startling than the disclosures made by Admiral Sims, and to bring the full details before the public is held to be the Senate's duty.

Charges Referred to Board

Secretary Daniels in his letter to Chairman Page to-night said: "I observe that Rear Admiral Sims on Saturday read to a subcommittee of the Naval Affairs Committee of the Senate a copy of the paper recently sent to the Department, which he entitled 'Certain Naval Lessons of the Great War.'"

The original of this has been referred to the General Board of the navy for action. At the proper time and in the proper way any fair minded investigator will be convinced that the allegations reflecting upon the vigorous, effective and successful prosecution of the war so far as the Navy Department and the entire navy are concerned are based upon opinions which are without justification.

Daniels Disclaims Responsibility

"It is not my purpose at this time to comment on the letter as a whole, but one passage is of such a nature, having a bearing as it does upon international relations, that I wish to say that never to Rear Admiral Sims did I say:

"Don't let the British pull the wool over your eyes. It is none of our business pulling their successful prosecution of the war. We would as soon fight the British as the Germans."

"In the latter part of March, 1917, after relations had been broken off with Germany and the American navy had begun to arm merchant ships, Rear Admiral Sims was summoned to Washington. He was informed by me that he had been successful in going to London as special and confidential representative of the Navy Department. He was given explicit verbal instructions to visit the American Ambassador at London, to get in touch with the British Admiralty, to investigate the sinkings by submarines and the situation generally and to inform the Navy Department fully. Of course, his mission was confidential, as the United States was then a neutral."

"At that time Congress had not declared war. Rear Admiral Sims was

The Tribune's Republican Platform Contest

YOU will find an important announcement on Page 7. If you write the best plank in The Tribune's platform contest you will win \$500. There are ten other prizes, besides a daily prize for the best letter.

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